

new species in 1930 by Professor Fernald he gave its southern limit as New England and New York and stated “it has been confused with and usually distributed as *Bromus ciliatus*”. At Capon Springs, Hampshire County, this was growing in rich woods. As Dr. Core states that *B. ciliatus* is “common throughout the state” it is probable that a further examination of material will show that *B. Dudleyi* occurs generally in the Alleghanies to Virginia and West Virginia.

GLYCERIA ACUTIFLORA Torr. In the summer of 1920 while at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, I found this in a small pool of water on the northerly slope of Kate’s Mountain. It has been recorded from Kentucky and Tennessee but is not recorded from West Virginia by Dr. Core or by Hitchcock in his Manual of Grasses of the United States.

PANICUM OLIGOSANTHES Schultes, var. SCRIBNERIANUM (Nash) Fern. First collected in 1945 at Capon Springs, Hampshire County, growing in dry gravelly soil and again in 1948 in Pendleton County where it was quite abundant in a sandy field. I have also found it on the easterly side of the Alleghanies in Frederick County, Virginia.—FRANCIS WELLES HUNNEWELL, Gray Herbarium.

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## ADDITIONS TO THE HARRIS “FLORA OF WINDHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.”

A. R. HODGDON AND HERBERT FRIEDLANDER

The “Flora of Windham”<sup>1</sup> is one of the few truly representative local compilations to have appeared in New Hampshire botany. Moreover, it seems to have been the most comprehensive one to confine itself to the plants of a single township.

William Samuel Harris, the author, taught for a number of years at Coe’s Academy in Northwood. That he was a man of considerable versatility and breadth of interest is indicated by the following brief passage concerning his collections quoted from another part of the same work in which his flora appeared: “—of minerals and geological specimens there are four hundred, named and classified, some of them very choice. The antiqua-

<sup>1</sup> In Morrison, L. A. “Supplement to the History of Windham in New Hampshire” pp. 69–97, 1892.

rian department of the collection contains old books of the last century, continental currency, coins, old china and articles of household use." Mr. Harris was an amateur botanist of no mean ability, as shown by the considerable number of interesting species reported by him. Among the hitherto unreported local and significant species collected by him in Windham are: *Eleocharis tuberculosa*, *Paronychia canadensis*, *Viola palmata*, *Chimaphila maculata*, *Myosotis stricta* and *Eupatorium sessilifolium*.

Recently the senior author of this article became acquainted with Mr. John Hayden, a relative of the late Mr. Harris, who is now in possession of the 618 specimens which comprise the Windham collection. Through his generosity the authors have been permitted the loan of the collection for study. Most of the species reported in the "Flora" are present in the collection, with the exception chiefly of a number of common kinds. However, it was soon discovered that a very considerable number of Mr. Harris' collections were made later than the year 1892 and that these, for the most part, represent species not reported in the published list. Although the individual specimens do not all have accompanying geographical data, the collection, as a whole, is prefaced by a statement of Mr. Harris to the effect that every specimen "was gathered while growing in a wild state within the limits of the township of Windham in Rockingham County, New Hampshire". It is concluded, therefore, that the later collections represent added records for the township. A supplement listing the additional species will more nearly complete the work of Mr. Harris and also record more adequately a fragment of the New Hampshire flora.

Inasmuch as the identifications of the earlier specimens of the published list were essentially correct, it seemed unnecessary to revise the nomenclature of the original check list or alter it in any way. The later collections herein reported, however, are brought up to date, the accepted current binomial or varietal name being printed first if different from that employed by Harris and the name he used then given in italics.

Each plant is neatly mounted on one-half of a folded herbarium sheet. The specimens are sometimes fragmentary, which in a few instances makes determination difficult, but they are almost without exception carefully selected and beautifully

mounted. They are arranged according to the Bentham & Hooker system then in use in the 6th edition of Gray's Manual. The entire collection is housed in ten neatly-made wooden boxes designed by Mr. Harris to exactly fit the folded herbarium sheets.

To the original 610 species of the published flora of Windham thus it is now possible to add 115 more, bringing the published total to 725.

## LIST OF HITHERTO UNREPORTED WINDHAM PLANTS IN THE W. S. HARRIS HERBARIUM

### 1. PTERIDOPHYTA

1. *Lycopodium tristachyum* Pursh
2. *Selaginella apoda* (L.) Fernald (*S. apus*)
3. *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. var. *pseudopodium* (Blake) Farwell (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*)
4. *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh.
5. *Athyrium thelypteroides* (Michx.) Desv. (*Asplenium thelypteroides*)<sup>1</sup>
6. *Pteretis pensylvanica* (Willd.) Fernald (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*)

### 2. SPERMATOPHYTA

7. *Potamogeton amplifolius* Tuckerm.
8. *P. Berchtoldi* Fieber var. *tenuissimus* (Mert. & Koch) Fernald. (*P. pusillus*) At least part of the material on the herbarium sheet is var. *tenuissimus*, the remainder may be closer to var. *polyphyllus* (Morong) Fernald.
9. *Najas gracillima* (A. Br.) Morong (*Najas indica* var. *gracillima*)
10. *Glyceria acutiflora* Torr.
11. *Glyceria obtusa* (Muhl.) Trin.
12. *Glyceria pallida* (Torr.) Trin.
13. *Briza media* L.
14. *Hystrix patula* Moench (*Asprella Hystrix*)
15. *Trisetum spicatum* (L.) Richter var. *molle* (Michx.) Beal (*Trisetum subspicatum* var. *molle*)
16. *Cinna arundinacea* L.
17. *Sporobolus vaginaeflorus* (Torr.) Wood
18. *Oryzopsis pungens* (Torr.) Hitchc. (*Oryzopsis canadensis*)
19. *Oryzopsis asperifolia* Michx.
20. *Paspalum ciliatifolium* Michx. var. *Muhlenbergii* (Nash) Fernald (*Paspalum setaceum*)
21. *Panicum oligosanthos* Schultes var. *Scribnerianum* (Nash) Fernald (*Panicum laxiflorum*)

<sup>1</sup> The binomial italicized and given in parentheses is that employed by Harris.

22. *Scirpus hudsonianus* (Michx.) Fern. (*Eriophorum alpinum*)
23. *Eleocharis Smallii* Britton (*Eleocharis palustris*)
24. *Eleocharis tenuis* (Willd.) Schultes
25. *Eleocharis tuberculosa* (Michx.) R. & S<sup>2</sup>. Apparently this is the second report for New Hampshire, though the earliest collection (July 27, 1897).
26. *Carex siccata* Dewey
27. *C. cephalophora* Muhl.
28. *C. exilis* Dewey
29. *C. angustior* Mackenzie (*C. echinata* var. *microstachys*)
30. *C. cephalantha* (Bailey) Bicknell (*C. echinata* var. *cephalantha*)
31. *C. Deweyana* Schwein.; probably this species but specimen was immature when collected.
32. *C. tenera* Dewey (*Carex straminea*)
33. *C. brevior* (Dewey) Mackenzie (*Carex straminea* var. *brevior*)
34. *C. umbellata* Schkuhr
35. *C. anceps* Muhl.
36. *C. debilis* Michx. var. *Rudgei* Bailey
37. *C. pallescens* L. var. *neogaea* Fern. (*C. pallescens*)
38. *C. Swanii* (Fern.) Mackenzie (*Carex virescens*)
39. *C. lanuginosa* Michx. (*C. filiformis* var. *latifolia*)
40. *C. comosa* Boott (*C. Pseudo-Cyperus* var. *americana*)
41. *C. vesicaria* L. var. *monile* (Tuckerm.) Fern. (*C. monile*)
42. *Spirodela polyrhiza* (L.) Schleid.
43. *Xyris caroliniana* Walt.
44. *Juncus militaris* Bigel.
45. *Allium Schoenoprasum* L. var. *sibiricum* (L.) Hartm. (*Allium Schoenoprasum*)
46. *Clintonia borealis* (Ait.) Raf.
47. *Habenaria clavellata* (Michx.) Spreng. var. *ophioglossoides* Fern. (*H. tridentata*)
48. *H. Hookeri* Torr.
49. *H. orbiculata* (Pursh) Torr.
50. *H. fimbriata* (Ait.) R. Br.
51. *Spiranthes vernalis* Engelm. & Gray (*Spiranthes praecox*)
52. *Goodyera repens* (L.) R. Br. var. *ophioides* Fern. (*Goodyera repens*)
53. *Myrica pensilvanica* Loisel. (*M. cerifera*)
54. *Boehmeria cylindrica* (L.) Sw.
55. *Paronychia canadensis* (L.) Wood (*Anychia capillacea*)
56. *Stellaria graminea* L.
57. *Ranunculus flabellaris* Raf. (*R. delphinifolius*)
58. *Hepatica americana* (DC.) Ker. (*H. triloba*)
59. *Anemone cylindrica* Gray
60. *Berteroa incana* (L.) DC.

<sup>2</sup> Pease, A. S. RHODORA 26: 37, 1924.

61. *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz
62. *Sisymbrium altissimum* L.
63. *Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br. (*Barbarea vulgaris* var. *arcuata*)
64. *Cardamine pensylvanica* Muhl. (*C. flexuosa*)
65. *Pyrus melanocarpa* (Michx.) Willd. (*P. arbutifolia* var. *melanocarpa*)
66. *Pyrus aucuparia* (L.) Ehrh. (*Sorbus americana*)
67. *Crataegus succulenta* Schrad. var. *macracantha* (Lodd.) Eggleston (*C. coccinea* var. *macracantha*)
68. *Potentilla recta* L. This weed, now abundant in central and southern New Hampshire, was first collected by Harris in 1915.
69. *Potentilla simplex* Michx. (*P. canadensis*)
70. *Geum laciniatum* Murr. (*G. virginianum*)
71. *G. aleppicum* Jacq. var. *strictum* (Ait.) Fern. (*G. album*)
72. *Trifolium procumbens* L.
73. *Vicia tetrasperma* (L.) Moench
74. *Vicia angustifolia* (L.) Reichard (*V. sativa* var. *angustifolia*)
75. *Polygala sanguinea* L.
76. *Acalypha rhomboidea* Raf. (*Acalypha virginica*) This is decidedly atypical material, but most closely resembles *A. rhomboidea*.
77. *Euphorbia corollata* L.
78. *Callitriche heterophylla* Pursh (*Najas flexilis*)
79. *Rhus typhina* L.
80. *Vitis aestivalis* Michx. var. *argentifolia* (Munson) Fernald (*V. aestivalis*)
81. *Viola palmata* L.
82. *Decodon verticillatus* (L.) Ell. var. *laevigatus* Torr. & Gray (*Decodon verticillatus*)
83. *Myriophyllum tenellum* Bigel.
84. *Heracleum lanatum* Michx.
85. *Angelica atropurpurea* L.
86. *Cornus stolonifera* Michx.
87. *Chimaphila maculata* (L.) Pursh
88. *Moneses uniflora* (L.) Gray (*M. grandiflora*)
89. *Lappula echinata* Gilibert (*Echinosperrum virginicum*)
90. *Myosotis stricta* Link
91. *Physalis heterophylla* Nees. (*P. virginiana*)
92. *Scrophularia lanceolata* Pursh (*S. nodosa* var. *marilandica*)
93. *Pentstemon hirsutus* (L.) Willd. (*P. pubescens*)
94. *Veronica officinalis* L.
95. *V. peregrina* L.
96. *Orobanche uniflora* L. (*Aphyllon uniflorum*)
97. *Eupatorium sessilifolium* L.
98. *Eupatorium rugosum* Houtt. (*E. urticaefolium*)
99. *Solidago puberula* Nutt.

100. *Solidago ulmifolia* Muhl.
101. *Aster cordifolius* L.
102. *Aster ericoides* L. (*Aster multiflorus*)
103. *Aster puniceus* L.
104. *Antennaria neodioica* Greene
105. *A. neglecta* Greene
106. *Bidens cernua* L.
107. *Tussilago Farfara* L.
108. *Senecio vulgaris* L.
109. *Cirsium muticum* Michx. (*Cnicus muticus*)
110. *Tragopogon pratensis* L.
111. *Taraxacum laevigatum* (Willd.) DC. (*T. erythrospermum*)
112. *Lactuca scariola* L. var. *integrata* Gren. & Godr.
113. *Prenanthes trifoliolata* (Cass.) Fern.
114. *Prenanthes altissima* L.
115. *Hieracium aurantiacum* L.

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*HYPERICUM ADPRESSUM* Bart., forma **spongiosum** (Robinson), stat. nov. Var. *spongiosum* Robinson in RHODORA, iv. 136, t. 37, figs. 10 and 11 (1902).

This form or state, resulting from deep immersion in water, is surely not a geographic variety; but extreme plants, like the type-colony, with the heavily spongy lower half or third of the stem 2.5–4 or more dm. high, the total height of the flowering stem up to 1 m. and the leaves exceptionally broad and flat, is so strikingly unlike the relatively slender and narrower-leaved typical *Hypericum adpressum* that it is convenient to have a formal name for it.—M. L. FERNALD.

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